

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

SEMPER PRO LIBERTATE, ET BONO PUBLICO.

MR. DAVIS,  
Please to give the following a place in your paper, and oblige one of your readers.

From the L Y O N's Mouth.

To the Authors of the pieces signed A CAROLINA PLANTER, and A MERCHANT.

A Few weeks ago the public was entertained with a piece in the North Carolina Gazette, signed a Carolina planter, and the next week following, with a second piece signed a merchant; I being neither planter nor merchant, and indeed it would be puzzling to say what I am, perhaps no more than a figure of nine with the tail cut off, consequently I shall not take the part of either, but only exhibit you both to view, in order that the public may decide on the question. Here then I'll draw the line, and first enquire what the planter does for the benefit of the common cause. He raises his stock, sows his grain, reaps his harvest, and fills his Barns without any risque; after which, he sells the produce for the most he can get. On alarms he appears in the muster field, stands his draught as a militia man, and goes forth to war.

The second enquiry is to ask, what the merchant contributes to the cause we are engaged in. We find him at a very great expence and risque, fitting out vessels to Europe, and the West-Indies, with an intention to import into the different states, the articles of gun powder, ball, blankets, cloth, canvass and other dry goods; together with the necessaries of life, such as salt, sugar, melasses, tea and coffee; the voyage being ended, he sells his Merchandize for the most they will fetch; the merchant also on alarms, repairs to the muster field, takes the chance of his draught, and he likewise goes forth to war. Here then the question is demanded, but as I said before, I leave the impartial public to decide on it.

Having no other motive in view, but to heal the differences subsisting between the two characters, I hope you will for the future desist ridiculing each other, and as the one cannot possibly subsist without the other, it is scandalous to the last degree, to entertain the public at the expence of such valuable members of community.

It is now particularly requisite, that every thing should be said and done, that may tend to make all the different classes and denominations of people think well of one another; that laying aside all illiberal and party prejudices, we may unite together for the public good. I know full well how seldom it is controversies answer any valuable end; they often sour and embitter men's minds, and give a keenness and acrimony to their tempers, besides engrossing a great deal of time and attention, which most men may employ to much better purposes.

You Mr. Furrow-turner, I intreat to let politicks alone, mind your own business, and you will have enough to do; and you Mr. Mobair, leave off scribbling, look to your counting house, post up your books, and examine your profit and loss; for by George the Third, if ever I find either of you in print again on the theme of calumniating, I will open Pandora's box on you both, and if the sound thereof does not kill you, the evils contained therein shall make you shudder.

MODERATOR.

Trent, Jan. 5, 1778.

An act to enable the Governor to send an aid from the militia to oppose the enemies of the United States, if the same shall be requested by Congress.

WHEREAS opposing the enemies of the United States by vigorous and powerful efforts, will greatly tend to bring the present war to a speedy and happy conclusion, and this State is at all times willing and desirous of assisting to the utmost of its power, in the common defence. Be it therefore enacted by the general Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, upon the request of Congress, for that purpose made,

to detach from the militia of this State, an aid not exceeding five thousand men, in manner following, that is to say, every regiment shall be required to furnish its proportion of the said aid according to the number it contains, and that the commanding officer of every regiment shall be, and he is hereby empowered to offer a bounty of fifty dollars to every person who shall engage as a volunteer in the said service; and the deficiency, if any, shall be supplied by draughts agreeable to the militia law; and every person draughted for the said service, shall be entitled to a bounty of twenty five dollars, and every such commanding officer shall return as soon as may be, to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, a roll of such persons as shall be detached from his regiment, distinguishing them into volunteers and draughted men, and every volunteer and draughted militia man shall be entitled to receive the bounty to them respectively given by this act, as soon as they shall enter into the service or be draughted, and the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasury for such sums of money as may be necessary to defray the same.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said aid shall march to such parts or places within the United States, as the Congress shall direct, and be and continue in service during the next campaign, not exceeding twelve months; and such aid shall be under the same rules and discipline, as the continental troops, after they shall have joined the army which they may be ordered to reinforce, and shall receive the same pay allowed the militia in this State.

Provided always, that for any offence, every officer and soldier of the said reinforcement, shall be tried by courts martial composed of their own officers and none other.

And be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Governor may march to conduct and command the said militia if it shall be adjudged by him, with the advice of the council of State, consistent with the safety of this State, and of use to the public service.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in case the Governor of this State for the time being, shall by virtue of this act march without the limits of this State, he shall have the rank of a Major General of militia from the passing of this act, and shall draw pay from the day when by virtue of this act he shall pass the limits of this State, during the time he shall be on such service, and he is hereby empowered to call as many officers into service as he shall think the service absolutely requires, having respect to the regiments to which such officers belong, and complying with the rules prescribed by the militia law; and make every provision for the march of such troops and transportation of horses, baggage, provision and forage, as may tend to expedite the progress of the army, and consist with as much oeconomy as the nature of the operations will admit of.

Provided, that no person shall be subject to be draughted for completing the aid aforesaid, who has been already draughted and in actual service in any division, battalion, company or detachment, for more than two months at any one time since the commencement of the present war, and all others shall, if a draught be necessary, be subject to an equal draught.

And be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in case the Governor shall not find it expedient to march with the said aid, he shall appoint the commanding officer thereof a Major General, and such Major General shall have the pay and other appointment to such rank belonging in the continental army.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23, 1777.  
HEAD-QUARTERS, GULPH, Dec. 11.

THE commander in Chief, with the highest satisfaction, expresses his thanks to the officers and soldiers, for the fortitude and patience with which they have withstood the fatigues of the campaign. Though, in some instances, we have unfortunately failed; yet, upon the whole, Heaven has smiled upon our arms, and crowned them with signal success; and we may, upon the best ground conclude, that by a spirited continu-